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20. (amended) A method for the reduction of phosphate or oxalate in vivo in an animal which comprises administering an effective amount of a formulation of Claim 18.

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22. (amended) The method of Claim 21 wherein the effective amount for reduction of phosphate is from about 1 to about 15 grams per meal.

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A5

24. (amended) A use of a water-soluble polyether glycol polymer which comprises: a structural backbone of carbon atoms and oxygen atoms where there are at least two consecutive carbon atoms present between each oxygen atom; a moiety on the backbone of the polymer or a functionalized derivative on the polymer, that is cationic at physiological pH and permits complexation with phosphate or oxalate; and an average molecular weight from about 5,000 to about 750,000 Daltons as an agent for the reduction of phosphate or oxalate in vivo in an animal.

25. (amended) A process for preparing a water-soluble polyether glycol polymer which comprises: a structural backbone of carbon atoms and oxygen atoms where there are at least two consecutive carbon atoms present between each oxygen atom; a moiety on the backbone of the polymer or a functionalized derivative on the polymer, that is cationic at physiological pH and permits complexation with phosphate or oxalate; and an average molecular weight from about 5,000 to about 750,000 Daltons which process comprises reacting an epihalohydrin, in the presence of a Lewis acid of moderate strength, in a solvent that will not act as a chain terminator.

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27. (amended) A process for preparing a water-soluble polyether glycol polymer which comprises: a structural backbone of carbon atoms and oxygen atoms where there are at least two consecutive carbon atoms present between each oxygen atom; a moiety on the backbone of the polymer or a functionalized derivative on the polymer, that is cationic at physiological pH and permits complexation with phosphate or oxalate; and an average molecular weight from about 5,000 to about 750,000 Daltons which process comprises reacting a 3,4-dichloro-1,2-butane oxirane, in the presence of a Lewis acid of moderate strength, in a solvent that will not act as a chain terminator.

28. (amended) The process for preparing a water-soluble polyether glycol polymer which comprises: a structural backbone of carbon atoms and oxygen atoms where there are at least two consecutive carbon atoms present between each oxygen atom; a moiety on the backbone of the polymer or a functionalized derivative on the polymer, that is cationic at physiological pH and permits complexation with phosphate or oxalate; and an average molecular weight from about 5,000 to about 750,000 Daltons wherein a catalyst is present selected from triethyloxonium hexafluorophosphate, fluoboric acid, triethyl aluminum, and 1,2-ethyl di(trifluoromethanesulfonate).

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